

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETOR.

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FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 15, 1865.

NO. 48

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
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Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An Act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the City of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is..... \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up
is..... 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 189,015 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate..... 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 290,145 15
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days..... 174,820 23
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security..... 9,425 69

Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns..... 18,900 00

Amounts due from Agents not included in above..... 17,855 49
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office..... 1,604 45

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., home offices and agencies..... 5,998 46

Missouri defense warrants..... 1,814 04
Rental on stains..... 411 00

Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable..... 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies..... 4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies..... 59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value..... 40,412 85

Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,900.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Solby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, deposes and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, not any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.
(Signed) W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, — In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Alakar G. Honos, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin County, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act of Congress, "An Act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent
Frankfort Ky., April 23, 1865—sw—329.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mrs. O'Donoghue, widow of the late James O'Donoghue, Photographic Artist, begs to inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that the business heretofore carried on by her late husband will be continued under the management of first class operators.

The very liberal patronage bestowed upon Mr. O'Donoghue up to the time of his decease, shows still to receive and to merit which will be her constant endeavor.

N. B. Mr. David C. Rowland is authorized to collect all accounts due the late Mr. O'Donoghue. Nov. 3, 1865—1m.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 11—2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Report of Secretary Stanton.

We are not able to publish the entire report of the Secretary of War and will merely give a short synopsis of the principal points of interest.

The appropriations of the last Congress, for the War Department, amounted to \$516,240,131 70. The estimate for the next fiscal year amount to \$33,814,461 83. The estimates are based upon a standing force of 50,000 men.

On the 1st of May, 1865, our military force numbered 1,000,516 men, of whom over 800,000 have been mustered out.

Official reports show that on the 1st of May, 1864, the aggregate military force of all arms, officers and men, was nine hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and ten. The aggregate available force at the above date, distributed in the different commands, was 622,345.

Official reports show that on the first of March, 1865, the aggregate national military force of all arms, officers and men, was nine hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-one. This force was augmented on the first of May, 1865, by enlistments to the number of one million five hundred and sixteen of all arms, officers and men, (1,000,516). The aggregate available force present for duty on the first of March, distributed in the different commands, was 603,593.

On the 13th of April, four days after the surrender of Gen. Lee, the reduction of our military force, and expenditures commenced. Orders were issued to stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States; to curtail purchases of munitions of war and Quarter-master and Commissary supplies; to reduce the number of General and Staff officers to the actual necessities of the service; and to remove all restrictions upon trade and commerce, so far as consistent with the public safety. These measures have been carried into effect as speedily as the exigencies of the service would permit. Troops to the number of 809,963 have already been mustered out, paid off and disbanded.

The estimates for the next fiscal year are based upon a standing force of 50,000 men, so organized as to admit of an increase, without additional organizations, to \$2,600 troops of all arms.

The present military organization comprehends nineteen departments, embraced in five military divisions. The divisions are as follows: Of the Atlantic, Maj. Gen. Meade commanding; the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Sherman; the Gulf, Maj. Gen. Sheridan; the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas; the Pacific, Maj. Gen. H. W. Hallock.

The whole number of colored troops enlisted during the rebellion was 178,975, the largest number in service was on the 15th of July, 1865, viz., 123,156. There have been 33,234 colored troops mustered out, leaving in the service, after existing orders for muster-out shall have been executed, 85,024.

The Paymaster General reports that the total disbursements to the regular and volunteer corps, since June 30th, 1864, to the date of his report, amount in the aggregate to \$524,054,946 37. Payments amounting to \$270,000,000 have been made to about 800,000 mustered out troops. All the troops retained in service have been paid to June 30th, 1865, and many to August 31st, 1865. All discharged have been paid in full. The whole sum disbursed by the Pay Department since the commencement of the war, from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1865, amounts to \$1,025,239,000.

In the Quartermaster's Department the aggregate amount realized on sales of military property since the close of the war is \$13,357,345. There have been 128,840 horses and mules sold, which brought \$7,500,000. In all 13,887 persons, employed on wages, had been discharged from service in this Department at the end of September, 1865, reducing its expenses per month \$4,086,093. The burial records of this Department, which do not include those who fell in battle and were buried on the field, show the interment in cemeteries of 116,148 persons, of whom 98,827 were Federal soldiers, and 12,956 were rebels.

The Commissary General of Prisoners reports that, between the 1st of January and the 20th of October, there were in our custody nine-tenths eight thousand eight hundred and two prisoners of war. Of these, nineteen hundred and fifty-five enlisted into the United States service. Sixty-three thousand four hundred and forty-two were released after the cessation of hostilities, and thirty-three thousand one hundred and twenty-seven were delivered in exchange. Besides these, one hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and twenty-three prisoners surrendered in different rebel armies, and were released on parole. All military prisoners have been released, such except as were under sentence or awaiting trial for grave offenses. All imprisoned for offenses against the draft laws and all deserters from the volunteer service have been released.

The Secretary gives a general and highly interesting view of the closing campaign of the war from the "On to Richmond" down to the final collapse. On the 9th day of

April Gen. Lee surrendered his army to Gen. Grant. On the 26th of May Gen. Kirby Smith surrendered his command, west of the Mississippi, to Gen. Canby. This completed the disorganization of the entire rebel force.

The conclusion of the Secretary's report narrating other causes which contributed to the overthrow of the rebellion, besides the success of our arms, will be found below:

Beside the signal success vouchsafed to our arms, other causes contributed to overthrow the rebellion. Among the chief of these may be reckoned:

1. The steadfast adherence of the President to the measure of emancipating the slaves in the rebel States. Slavery was avowed by the leaders of the rebellion to be its cornerstone. By that system millions of people, constituting nearly the whole working population of the South, were employed in producing supplies on the plantation, in the workshop and manufactory, and wherever labor was required thus enabling the white population to fill the rebel armies. The hopes of freedom, kindled by the emancipation proclamation, paralyzed the industrial power of the rebellion. Slaves seized the chances to escape, discontent and distrust were engendered, the hopes of the slave and the fears of the master, stimulated by the success of the Federal arms, shook each day more and more the fabric built on human slavery.

2. The resolute purpose of Congress to maintain the Federal Union at all hazards, manifested by its legislation, was an efficient cause of our success. Adequate supplies appropriated for the army and navy, revenue laws supplying the Treasury, careful revision and amendment of the laws for recruiting the army and enforcing the draft, gave practical direction to the patriotic purpose of the people to maintain a national existence that should afford protection and security by means of the Federal Union.

3. Patriotic measures adopted by the Governors of the loyal States, and the efficient aid they rendered the War Department in filling up the ranks of the army and furnishing succor and relief to the sick and wounded, largely contributed to the national preservation. Of these measures, one of the most important was the aid tendered by the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan in the opening of the campaign of 1864.

On the 21st day of April, 1864, Governors Brough, Morton, Yates, Stone and Lewis made an offer to the President to the following effect:

That these States should furnish for the approaching campaign infantry troops, 30,000 from Ohio, 20,000 from Indiana, the same number from Illinois, 10,000 from Iowa, and 5,000 from Wisconsin; the term of service to be one hundred days; the whole number to be furnished within twenty days; the troops to be unarmed, equipped, and transported as other troops, but no bounty to be paid, nor any credit on any draft, and the pending draft to go on until the State quota was filled.

After full consideration and conference with the Lieutenant General, this offer was accepted by President Lincoln. The State of Ohio organized within four weeks, and placed in the field, 35,646 officers and men, being 5,646 troops more than the stipulated quota. Other States, less able to meet the contingency, contributed with alacrity all that could be raised.

Although experience had shown that troops raised for a short term were more expensive and of less value than those raised for a longer period, these troops did important service in the campaign. They supplied garrisons and held posts for which experienced troops would have been required, and these were relieved so as to join the armies in the field. In several instances the three months troops, at their own expense, were sent to the front, and displayed their gallantry in the hardest battles of the campaign.

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The result of the Presidential election of 1864 exerted an important influence upon the war. Intercepted letters and despatches between the rebel leaders showed that their hopes of success rested greatly upon the Presidential election. If the Union party prevailed, the prosecution of the war until the national authority should be restored appeared inevitable, and the rebel cause desperate. Even on the battlefield the influence of the election was felt.

The overwhelming voice of the people at the polls of the election encouraged the heroic daring of our own troops, and dismayed those who were fighting in a hopeless cause.

5. The faith of the people in the national success, as manifested by their support of the Government credit, also contributed much to the success of the rebellion. Whether thousands upon thousands of brave men filled the ranks of the army, millions of money were required for the Treasury. These were furnished by the people, who advanced their money on Government securities, and freely staked their fortunes for the national defense.

Looking to the causes that have accomplished the national deliverance, there seems no room henceforth to doubt the stability of the Federal Union. These causes are permanent, and must always have an active existence. The majesty of national power has been exhibited in the courage and faith of our citizens, and the ignominy of rebellion is witnessed by the hopeless end of the great rebellion. E. W. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A London bookseller, who announces Saxe's Poems in a cheap reprint for the English people, takes the liberty to print the name "J. Godfrey Saxe"—seeing which the author said, "I forgive the cockney for stealing the poems, but for beveling my name in that affected style I would like to pull his piratical nose for him."

Within the past few months more than a dozen gold and silver mines in Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and California have been sold in London by American agents at large prices, and there are now a large number of Englishmen on the way to examine other mines with a view to purchasing.

The Secretary gives a general and highly interesting view of the closing campaign of the war from the "On to Richmond" down to the final collapse. On the 9th day of

Secretary's McCulloch's Report.

The Annual Report of the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, has been submitted to Congress by the President, and presents a full exposition of the condition of the National finances. The Secretary congratulates the country on the fact that it has been enabled to bear the expenses of a protracted and costly war from its own resources, and without aid from foreign capitalists, and derives a favorable augury of the ability of the Nation to liquidate all the obligations which it has contracted.

Mr. McCulloch affirms the right of Congress at all times to borrow money in such form as may be most convenient, but the right to make its obligations a legal tender for the payment of all public and private debts can only be sustained by the unwritten law which sanctions whatever acts may be committed by the representatives of the people for the defense of the Nation in time of extreme peril. The emergency having passed away, the legal tender clause should not be continued one moment longer than may be essential to promote the return to specie payments. It may not be desirable to repeal the law immediately, but as Congress could not have designed to perpetuate it in time of peace, a measure is to be enacted as an emergency of war, it is to the credit of the Government and the interest of the people to restore its obligations to their full specie value, and bring to a conclusion the irredeemable paper money which now reflects a certain discredit upon the Government so long as it is maintained.

The Secretary opposes the arguments advanced in favor of making United States notes a permanent currency, and states that paper circulation should be flexible and accommodate itself to the wants of trade, and it is furnished by the Government it would be liable to be influenced by the wants of the Treasury and the interests of political parties rather than by the necessities of the people.

Secretary McCulloch traces the relationship between currency and prices, and deduces from the financial panics of 1837 and 1857, the conclusion that an inflated circulation produces overtrading and high prices, while a contracted circulation causes a reduction in prices of commodities, and restores trade to a healthy basis. In 1860 the circulation amounted to \$207,102,000; at the present time it has attained the startling proportions of \$700,000,000. The amount of paper circulation on the 31st of October last, was \$704,218,035 20.

As this excessive circulation increases the cost of living, and induces an unhealthy feverish state of business, the Secretary urges a reduced and steady contraction.

With this view he recommends that Congress shall cease to be a legal tender from the date of their maturity, and that the Secretary be authorized to sell bonds at not more than six per cent. interest for the purpose of retiring not only the compound interest notes, but also the United States notes.

The Secretary refutes the assertion that the policy of contraction will exercise an unfavorable influence on business.

The Secretary urges the importance to the Nation of binding the National debt, which amounted on the 31st of October last, to a total, including funds in the Treasury, of \$2,808,549,437. He estimates that the total indebtedness will be increased at the close of the fiscal year, July 1st, 1866, to \$3,000,000,000.

Receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, were \$1,898,532,533 24. Expenditures were \$1,897,674,221 09. Balance July 1, 1865, \$55,839 15. The total increase of the public debt during the year was \$94,757 04.

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1865

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 12th, 1865.

SENATE—Special Order—An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, titled 'Citizens, Aliens, and Expatriation,'" and Mr. Benton's substitute, which bill and substitute are as follows:

Whereas, It has been officially announced that the national authority has been restored in all the States and Territories of the Union; and whereas, a mere territorial Union is worthless, unless cemented and strengthened by general good will and fraternal feeling therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an act entitled "An act to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens,'" passed March 11th, 1862, be and the same is hereby repealed, and all persons coming within the purview of said act are hereby declared restored to and possessed of all the rights, privileges and immunities that they may have had under the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth before the passage of said act.

2. This act shall take effect and be of force from and after its passage.

The substitute is as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any person who shall have been a resident for the year preceding his application, and has been a citizen of Kentucky, and shall have forfeited such citizenship by having engaged in or been connected with the late rebellion against the Government of the United States, or against this State, and shall have received pardon from the President of the United States, or having accepted the terms of the amnesty prescribed by the President, may be restored to citizenship by producing such pardon or his oath of amnesty, before any court of record of this Commonwealth, in the county where he resides, and shall prove to the satisfaction of the court by at least two witnesses, citizens of this State, that said applicant has for a year past behaved himself as a man of good moral character, has conformed to the requirement of said oath or pardon, and is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and to the Government of this State.

See. 2. That said court, being satisfied the application should be granted, shall cause the proceedings to be recorded, and make an order restoring such applicant to all the rights of citizenship.

Mr. LILLY proposed to strike out the word "any court of record" in the first section and insert "any Circuit Court," which was rejected.

Mr. BENTON advocated the adoption of the substitute, as also did Mr. Black, and the same was opposed by Messrs. Botts and Gorin, the last named gentleman arguing against the constitutionality of the act as imposing pains and penalties before conviction.

Mr. LILLY proposed to amend the substitute by excluding from the benefit of the act all such as may have been guerrillas, which was adopted, and then as amended was rejected. Yeas 15; nays 21.

Mr. BENTON moved to amend so that the act should take effect from and after January 1, 1867, which was rejected.

Mr. J. J. LANDRAM proposed to add to section first that all persons who had actively engaged in the rebellion should be required to swear allegiance to the United States and the State of Kentucky. Yeas 19; nays 17.

The vote was then on the passage of the bill, and was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allan, Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Cochran, Coffey, Cosby, Dudley, Garrott, Gorin, Grinnan, Hammond, Harrison, Helm, Wm. Johnson, J. J. Landram, McKenzie, Rife, Stone, Swigert, C. T. Worthington and Wright—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bonton, Black, Cardwell, Chiles, Cook, Goggan, Grainger, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, J. D. Landrum, Morrow, Prall and Wm. J. Worthington—14.

Same—A bill to amend section 9, chapter 42, of the Revised Statutes, title "Husband and Wife," requiring an oath from ministers of the Gospel before they are permitted to perform the marriage ceremony. The vote on the same was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allan, Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Cochran, Coffey, Cosby, Dudley, Garrott, Gorin, Grinnan, Hammond, Harrison, Helm, Wm. Johnson, J. J. Landram, McKenzie, Rife, Stone, Swigert, C. T. Worthington and Wright—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bonton, Black, Cardwell, Chiles, Cook, Goggan, Grainger, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, J. D. Landram, Morrow, Prall and Wm. J. Worthington—12.

Same—A bill to repeal an act to amend of act passed August 30, 1862, requiring officers and teachers of this Commonwealth to take an oath of office, approved 21st February, 1863. Mr. BRUNER, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, proposed a substitute, which was adopted. [Repeals the original act, and article 9 of an act to revise, amend, and redact into one the Common School Laws of Kentucky, approved Jan. 30th, 1864.] Passed.

Mr. GORIN—JUDICIARY—A bill concerning turnpike and plank roads. Passed.

Same—A bill to exempt from execution or attachment a homestead. [Amended so as to secure one thousand dollars, or less, to defendant in case of sale of real estate.] Passed.

Mr. C. T. WORTHINGTON presented the minority report of the board in the case of L. B. Goggan, whose seat is contested by W. C. Halbert, and recommended the passage of a resolution that W. C. Halbert is entitled to the seat and should have the same.

The consideration of the case was suspended until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Reports—Mr. BRUNER, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, to amend 437th section, 4th chapter, Code of Practice. Amended and passed.

Same—A bill to amend sub-division 6, of section 670, of the Civil Code, title "Evidence." Passed.

Mr. COCHRAN, from the same, a bill to repeal an act amending section 651, of the Civil Code of Practice. [The amendment requires security for costs in suits brought by persons who come within the Confederate lines 30 days.] Passed.

Same—A bill to amend chapter 4, art. 1, of the Civil Code, title "Attorneys." [Allowing a lien on any account, note, or other choses in action, which he may collect.] Passed.

Same—To repeal an act entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled an act to amend sec. 1, art. 3, chap. 33, Revised Statutes," approved February 11th, 1858, approved 13th of March, 1862. Printed and placed in orders of the day.

Same—To repeal an act entitled "An act to amend the penal laws," approved August 28th, 1862. Printed and placed in orders of the day.

Same—To repeal an act entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled an act to amend sec. 1, art. 3, chap. 33, Revised Statutes," approved February 11th, 1858, approved 13th of March, 1862. Printed and placed in orders of the day.

A message from the Senate was received by Mr. Hawkins, Clerk of the Senate, announcing that they had concurred in the House resolution to elect a United States Senator on the 25th day of January, 1866.

The House then took up the bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens.'" Passed.

Mr. HARLAN moved a substitute for said bill, which was accepted, as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an act, entitled "An act to amend the 15th chapter of Revised Statutes, entitled citizens, expatriation, and aliens," passed March 11, 1862, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and all persons who may have lost any constitutional, legal, or other right or privilege by the operation of said act, shall be, and are hereby restored to the full and free use and enjoyment of the same as completely as if said act had never been passed.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from its passage, and may be plead in bar to any prosecution or further prosecution, of any indictment, or other criminal proceeding, growing out of said act.

Mr. BELL offered the following amendment to the substitute, viz:

Resolved, That said persons do take and have recorded in the County Court Clerk's office of the respective counties of their residence, an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of Kentucky, before they have the benefit of this act.

Messrs. Bell, Walford, Stout advocated the adoption of the amendment, and Messrs. Lawrence, J. W. Davis, Conklin, Buckner, Kennedy, Bradley, Drafslin, Lillard, Newell, and McHenry opposed its adoption. Mr. Stout moved to reter the bill and amendments to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill, embodying the provisions of Mr. Bell's amendment.

Mr. Allen moved the previous question. Adopted.

Mr. Stouts motion was rejected.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of Mr. Bell's amendment to the substitute and was decided in the negative, by the following vote:

Vents.—Mr. Speaker, (H. Taylor) Allan, Anderson, Armstrong, Ballou, Baker, Bell, Bruce, Burnett, Carlisle, Conr, Degnan, Faris, Fannie, Gault, Gray, Gregory, Hawthorne, Hufaker, Lucy, McDaniel, Moore, Murphy, Myers, Owley, Parrot, Patrick, Patten, Reynolds, Riggs, Hawk, Russell, Shepard, Stout, Struble, Van Soggen, Varnon, Veatch, Wilson, Witten, Weller, and Yandell—12.

Nays—Bijur, Bradley, Brien, Buckner, Bush, Calhoun, Cockrell, Conklin, Connor, Corbett, Corbin, Covington, Craycroft, Joseph W. Davis, Robert T. Davis, Draflin, Duval, Fisher, Ford, Gardner, Gatewood, Harlan, Harris, Hindman, Hodges, Hudson, Kennedy, Lawrence, Lemon, Lillard, Lyon, McDowell, McGrew, McHenry, McMillon, Newell, Oglevie, Poindexter, Potter, Priest, Rodman, Thomas, Thompson, Trabue, Vanmeter, Josiah Veech, Webb, Williams, Wood, Woolfolk, Wright, and Young—27.

The bill then passed—Yeas 61, Nays 33.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which was referred to the Committee on Education. Also the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also the report of the Quartermaster-General. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, the report of Colaels Morell and Gault. Printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. Bush, providing for a recess from the 20th of December to the 4th of January, which had been referred to the Committee on Claims. Mr. Bush, from the Committee on Claims, reported said resolution, with an amendment, striking out the 4th of January and inserting the 10th. Mr. Allen moved to amend by striking out the 20th and inserting the 22d, and strike out the 3d and insert the 3d. Rejected. Mr. Bush's amendment was then adopted. Yeas 68; Nays 27.

The resolution as amended was then adopted. Yeas 67; Nays 23.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the special order which was the bill reported by the committee on the Judiciary, entitled, "An Act to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, of the Judges of the Circuit Courts, of the Judge of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, and the Judge of the Louisville Chancery Court."

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the first day of January, 1866, the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall each receive an annual salary of three thousand and five hundred dollars; and that the judges of the Circuit Courts, the Judge of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, and the Judges of the Louisville Chancery Court."

2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. BELL offered an amendment, providing that the bill shall continue in force for two years only. Rejected. Mr. Lillard moved to amend the bill by striking out \$3,500 as salary of Judges of Court of Appeals, and inserting \$3,000; also, strike out \$2,500, as the salaries of the Circuit Judges, Judge of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, and the Judge of the Louisville Chancery Court.

Mr. McHENRY called for a division of the question. The question was first taken on striking out \$3,500. Adopted. The question was then taken on striking out \$2,500. Adopted. Mr. Bell moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Rejected. Yeas 57; nays 54.

The Senate then adjourned.

House—Mr. CONKLIN—Claims—To repeal an act creating a soldiers' relief fund for Bourbon county.

Mr. YOUNG—Agriculture and Manufacture—Providing pay for the heads of red foxes, wild cats, wolves and gray foxes.

Mr. BELL offered an amendment, providing that the bill shall stand until the next session.

Mr. McHENRY called for a division of the question. The question was first taken on striking out \$3,500 as salary of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Adopted. The question was then taken on striking out \$2,500 as salary of the Circuit Judges, Judge of the Louisville Chancery Court, and the Judge of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas. Adopted. Mr. Bush moved to strike out \$2,500, and insert \$2,250. Rejected. The bill was then referred to the Senate.

Mr. COBBETT moved to reconsider the bill by striking out \$2,500 as the salary of the Circuit Judges, Judge of the Louisville Chancery Court, and the Judge of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas. Adopted. Mr. Bell moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Rejected. Yeas 45; nays 46.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the State Agent at Washington, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Order of the Day.—House bill to amend 13th article of the 27th chapter of the Revised Statutes, title "Courts." Said bill reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be of the Circuit Judge or Chancellor holding any court, when an action in equity or ordinary is reached on the docket of the court by a call of the docket, in which the Judge or Chancellor will not or cannot properly preside, to give place immediately to a special judge for the trial of such action, so that said action may be tried or otherwise disposed of in its turn on the docket: Provided, That if there should be a failure to obtain a special judge in the mode now prescribed by law, the case shall stand continued until the next term, unless either party desire a change of venue; in which event, upon the motion of either party, the Judge or Chancellor shall, for the cause, upon the conditions, and in the mode now provided by law in cases of change of venue, order the change of venue to that county of an adjoining circuit most convenient for a speedy trial of the case.

Sec. 2. Any Judge or Chancellor failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing section shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of a special or substitute judge to have the orders of court made while he presides, read over in the presence of the members of the bar in attendance, and corrected, if necessary; after which the same shall be signed by such judge; and, until so signed, said orders shall have no validity.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The question being taken, the bill was passed. Yeas 57; nays 34.

Mr. WEBB—Privileges and Elections—To whom was referred the petition of A. J. Mershon, contesting the seat of G. W. Baldwin, made a majority report, which was ordered to be printed, and made special order for Saturday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. STOUT presented a minority report in the same case, which was ordered to be printed, and made special order for same day.

Mr. WORTHINGTON presented the minority report of the board in the case of L. B. Goggan, whose seat is contested by W. C. Halbert, and recommended the passage of a resolution that W. C. Halbert is entitled to the seat and should have the same.

See. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an act, entitled "An act to amend the 15th chapter of Revised Statutes, entitled citizens, expatriation, and aliens," passed March 11, 1862, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and all persons who may have lost any constitutional, legal, or other right or privilege by the operation of said act, shall be, and are hereby restored to the full and free use and enjoyment of the same as completely as if said act had never been passed.

See. 2. This act shall be in force from its passage, and may be plead in bar to any prosecution or further prosecution, of any indictment, or other criminal proceeding, growing out of said act.

Mr. HARLAN moved a substitute for said bill, which was accepted, as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an act, entitled "An act to amend the 15th chapter of Revised Statutes, entitled citizens, expatriation, and aliens," passed March 11, 1862, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and all persons who may have lost any constitutional, legal, or other right or privilege by the operation of said act, shall be, and are hereby restored to the full and free use and enjoyment of the same as completely as if said act had never been passed.

See. 2. This act shall be in force from its passage, and may be plead in bar to any prosecution or further prosecution, of any indictment, or other criminal proceeding, growing out of said act.

Mr. BELL offered the following amendment to the substitute, viz:

Resolved, That said persons do take and have recorded in the County Court Clerk's office of the respective counties of their residence, an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of Kentucky, before they have the benefit of this act.

Mr. STOUT moved to reter the bill and amendments to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill, embodying the provisions of Mr. Bell's amendment.

Mr. COBBETT—Finance—A bill to repeal the law allowing the Governor to employ persons to visit sick and wounded soldiers of Kentucky. Passed.

Mr. PRALL asked to be excused from the Committee on Federal Relations. Which was granted.

Mr. SWIGERT—Leave—A bill to incorporate the Woodford County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Judiciary.

Mr. C. T. WORTHINGTON—Resolution—in opposition to the amendment of the Federal Constitution. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COBBETT—Finance—A bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend section 651, of the Civil Code of Practice." [The amendment requires security for costs in suits brought by persons who come within the Confederate lines 30 days.] Passed.

Same—To repeal an act entitled "An act to amend chapter 14, art. 1, of the Civil Code, title "Attorneys." [Allowing a lien on any account, note, or other choses in action, which he may collect.] Passed.

Same—To repeal an act entitled "An act to amend the penal laws," approved August 28th, 1862. Printed and placed in orders of the day.

Same—To repeal an act entitled "

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1865

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Morning Express.....7:45 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
Evening Express.....3:30 P. M.	5:45 P. M.

FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON.

Morning Express.....9:20 A. M.	7:45 P. M.
Evening Express.....5:50 P. M.	3:30 P. M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES.

Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily).....9:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily).....8:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly).....10:00 A. M.

Office at Capital Hotel.

On our first page will be found a condensed statement we have made from the Report of the Secretary of War, of affairs in his Department. The synopsis of the Report of Secretary McCulloch is from the New York Mercantile Journal and gives all points of interest, well stated.

Protest Against the Amendment.

We publish to-day the protest against the Constitutional Amendment offered in the lower House by the member from Breckinridge. This action on the part of this gentleman has rather surprised us as it does not accord with that wisdom, patriotism and statesmanship for which we have heretofore given him credit. He, with other Conservatives of his stamp, have opposed the passage of the Amendment. On that point their record is clear. The whole country understands now that Kentucky, as at present represented in her Legislature, condemning the Amendment as unconstitutional, tyrannical, subversive of state rights, and as flagrant rebellion as the late Southern rebellion. But the country does not agree with Kentucky on these points. Her arguments in proof of all the ill which are to follow from the ratification of the Amendment have failed to convince any sister State in the Union of the existence in it of any ill.

Three-fourths of the States have ratified the Amendment. It would be the part of modesty now in Kentucky to accept the voice of the people as the voice of wisdom and loyalty. Or if modesty in politics is an unknown virtue, it would be the part of wisdom and justice to accept the decision of the majority of the people and to abide by their will, as in a republic—according to favorite Democratic doctrine, of the old style, of course—the majority should rule. But if from the mortality of polities these two virtues have also been dropped, then let that semi-virtue rule, quiet acquiescence, making the best of a bad bargain, especially when it cannot be helped.

But don't let us scold—protesting cannot do any good. For the last twelve months every Conservative breath has borne protest, but it has not been listened to. If it could not change the minds of the people before ratification it can do no good after—it could not save slavery when living it cannot resuscitate the dead; it cannot even shock into it a galvanic life for it is stone dead. Nothing remains but for the announcement of the ratification of the amendment to bury it out of our sight forever, and let Kentucky respond, "Amen."

Though it can do no good, protesting may work much harm. It will injure the State not only in her reputation abroad but in her interests at home. Instead of still resisting the decree of fate and thus strengthening the prejudice against the freedmen, it should be accepted and every means used to keep their favor and labor. Kentucky needs laborers and here they are at hand. They are suited for the needed work—are thoroughly at home in our fields and in our households and with our stock. And there is a mutual acquaintance springing from the close relation so long existing between master and slave which is itself a great addition to the worth of the laborer. Kentucky, consulting her own interests, should cease protesting now against that act by which her slaves are freed, and adapt herself as speedily as possible to their new condition.

The whole question of the right and wrong of the Amendment has been amply discussed. Now let it cease. When the announcement of its ratification is made by authority, that should be an end of controversy on the subject. All should go to work with a will, still to strengthen the bonds of the Union and to establish permanent peace and good will.

Repealing the Expatriation Act.

An act to repeal the Expatriation Act has been passed in each House of the Legislature. The original bill was to repeal without conditions or exceptions, but an amendment was offered in the Senate by Senator Landrum and in the House by Mr. Bell requiring the expatriated to take an oath of allegiance before being admitted again to the full rights of citizenship. The Amendment was adopted in the Senate by a majority of two votes, and was lost in the House.

Since the close of the rebellion gentlemen have grown very squeamish about this act. When it was raged they saw nothing unconstitutional in the act, nothing but what the safety of Kentucky required, nothing but what Kentucky traitors well merited. What is wrong about it now, then? The rebellion has terminated. But does this necessitate the wiping out from our legislation of every condemnation of treason and all punishment of traitors? Does it call for a turning of the tables upon the Union men of the State by permitting those who for four years have reviled in Kentucky blood and Ken-

tucky spoils to still carry on their prosecution at the ballot box? Though they murdered and robbed our citizens at will yet they have failed with the bullet, and now Conservatives, even victims themselves of their cruelty and rapacity, put the ballot in their hands and tell them to go on with their work.

True mercy is a noble attribute—a cringing before and fawning upon an enemy is the opposite. And this latter is the character of Conservative interference now with the Expatriation Act. When it was enacted guerrillas—for it is to them we allude in this article—had no vote, they were killing off voters and especially of the loyal kind. So they were playing into the hands of their sympathizing brethren, and the Expatriation Act could do them no harm, while the show of loyalty there was in advocating it would benefit these brethren. Enough of the loyal men, though, were not killed off—their expression at the ballot box last summer was a trumpet blast in the ears of Conservatives, and they need more voters. In their need they turn to these thousands of guerrillas who have been desolating their State and homes, and, by a repeal of the Expatriation Act, ask for their assistance in keeping them in place and power. Is not their conduct despicable? That gallant soldier who well knows these miscreants, Col. Woltord, and others of his stamp protested against this fawning upon their old foes. But it was of no avail, for in the scale between political power, and honor, patriotism and true manliness, the Conservative influence is thrown with the former.

The spirit revealed in the repealing of this Act does not speak well for the loyalty or wisdom of our State. Those rebels who went out of the State and boldly cast their lot with the Confederacy and have now returned to their homes, acknowledging defeat and allegiance, may be entrusted with the privileges of citizenship. But those who remained at home as spies, to murder and rob and to furnish supplies and hiding places to guerrillas, can no more be trusted now than then. And to entrust them now with power is to reward treason and punish loyalty. This probably, however, is the reason many have for so doing.

"Pica" vs. Observer and Reporter.

The Lexington Conservative organ, in noticing the debate of Monday in the Senate on Senator Benton's resolution to take up and consider the question of repealing all laws relating to slavery in this Commonwealth, in consequence of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, makes quite a blunder. It says that "Conservative speakers expressed their readiness to undertake such Legislation as might be found necessary and proper immediately on the receipt of official information that the Amendment had been ratified by the requisite number of States." Senator Gorin expressed such an opinion. But it was not so with the other senators who took part in the debate.

As Senator Helm objects to what we said respecting his remarks on this subject we will give an extract from a letter to the Louisville Democrat. No one can doubt "Pica's"—the correspondent—Conservatism. He is continually on the watch to detect a peg on which to hang some complaint against the Government. And when he can find others of his way of thinking he is very apt to represent them correctly. He says that Senator Cochran "opposed the resolution because no notification of the ratification of the amendment had been received, General Palmer to the contrary notwithstanding—because, if such notification were received, it did not follow that such legislation must be adopted; denied the power of any number of States to so amend the Constitution as to swallow up and absorb the rights expressly reserved to the States by the Federal Constitution, among which is the right to regulate each State for itself its own domestic concerns, which embraces the question of slavery—condemned the rebellion of the Southern States—had drawn his sword to suppress it. It was an attempt to override the Constitution. All attempts to trample upon that instrument were rebellion, and the action of the Southern people in attempting to do so was more flagrantly rebellious than the attempt now being made by the dominant party to destroy the efficacy of that instrument."

Here Senator Cochran, according to Pica's representation, denounces the attempt to enforce the Constitutional Amendment as rebellion, flagrant as that of the South. He said nothing of taking proper measures to place the State in accord with the provisions of that Amendment, while the tenor of his remarks held forth a plainly contrary inference. "Pica" further says that Senator Helm reiterated and endorsed the position of the Senator from Shelly. We believe Pica's report to be correct. The character of the debate on Senator Benton's resolution revealed no readiness to accept the provisions of the Constitutional Amendment. It rather favored the opposing and assertive State rights against the national law.

Resolved, That the right to regulate the elective franchise is not conferred on the General Government by the Constitution, but is reserved to the States, and the States alone can declare who shall not exercise and enjoy that right.

Resolved, That the joint resolutions in relation to the reconstruction of the States, which resolutions were recently passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, are revolutionary and treasonable in their character, and that the passage of a law by Congress of the United States, indicated in said resolutions, would be utterly destructive of State rights and State sovereignty, and of our republican form of government, and would convert the American Union into a consolidated empire.

Resolved, That we deprecate as fully and completely said resolutions as does His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth in his message to the Senate and House of Representatives in relation thereto.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed and instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of the various States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that our Senators be directed and instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to present said copies to both Houses of Congress.

Mr. ALLEN reported the following protest, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have been informed, in a proclamation which issued from the Headquarters of Gen. Palmer, commanding in the Department of this Commonwealth, that the requisite number of States having voted in favor of it, the amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been adopted, and that slavery no longer exists in Kentucky. Against this announcement and against this mutilation of the Constitution, we, the members of the General Assembly of Ken-

Treason at a Premium.

The lower House of the Legislature passed an act yesterday morning repealing no act to punish disloyal and treasonable practices, approved February 22, 1864. This act has especial reference to "guerrillas, robbers, bandits, or armed bands," engaged in "destroying or injuring lives and property in this State." This lower House repeals, and receives and invites back all "guerrillas, robbers and bandits," to a full participation in the government of the State. We venture to assert that a greater outrage has never been committed on the people of Kentucky. For four years these men have been riding about Kentucky killing, stealing and spying—breaking every law of God and man—and now they are to be pardoned by the Legislature and admitted to all the rights and privileges of those who, all during the war, have stood true to the Union, and for this have suffered the loss of life and property at the hands of these very men.

The power is in the hands of the Conservatives to control matters as they please, and there is no use in Union men complaining. But they may as well prepare for the worst. The next step perhaps may be to pass an act driving Union men from the State. This would be consistent with the course of the present Legislature. They have gone to work to enoble treason and to make loyalty odious. And they are endeavoring, if not to enact laws against the Union men, so to excite public opinion as that all their efforts in behalf of the Union and for Kentucky's welfare, may meet with a miserable failure, and they themselves suffer in purse and person.

There is no use in dignising it. When a Kentucky Legislature votes to restore to the full rights of citizenship those whom they themselves have declared "robbers and bandits," they themselves approve of their acts and condemn those who have resisted their infamous course. Nay, further, they invite them to go on in their nefarious practices. In the repeat there is no word of condemnation of guerrillas, but, legitimate inference, by an approval of all that they have done for the ruin of the State and of its loyal citizens.

That the people of Kentucky may know who have thus voted, we append the Ayes and Nays on the question of repeal.

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker Taylor, Messrs. Beadles, Bradley, Brien, Buckner, Bush, Calhoun, Clegg, Conklin, Connor, Corbett, Corbin, Craycroft, R. T. Davis, Duvall, Fisher, Ford, W. H. Gardner, Gatwood, Gregory, Harlan, Harris, Hindman, Hodges, Hudson, Lawrence, Lemon, Lillard, Lyon, McDowell, McGrew, McHenry, McMillan, Oglevie, Parrott, Priest, Thomas, Thompson, Trudeau, Josiah, Veach, Webb, Williams, Wolford, Wood, Woolfolk, Wright.—6.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Armstrong, Ballew, Baker, Bell, Bijur, Bruce, Burchett, Carlisle, Carr, Degnan, Draffen, Paris, Fenn, Gault, Gray, Hawthorne, Huffaker, Kennedy, Lacy, McDaniel, Moore, Murphy, Myers, Nowell, Owsley, Patrick, Patten, Poindexter, Potter, Reynolds, Riggs, Roark, Rodman, Russell, Shepard, Stout, Struble, Van Seggern, Jackson, Veach, Wilson, Whitten, Yandell, Young—35.

Dr. Hugh Rodman, of Frankfort, has been appointed Examining Surgeon of pensioners and applicants for pensions in this section of Kentucky. He has received the appointment from the Pension Bureau. All applicants should apply to Dr. Rodman for examination. It is no longer necessary to visit Cincinnati or Louisville for this purpose. Being a regular appointee, but the one Surgeon need be consulted.

Now is the time to buy you a Diary for next year—they cost but little more than an ordinary memorandum book and are far more useful. Every Lawyer, Doctor and business man needs one. Call at Bull's— and he will sell you one Cheap.

House Resolutions and Protest.

Mr. LILLARD reported the following resolutions on Monday last, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is the sense of the General Assembly of Kentucky, that all powers not delegated to the Federal Government by the Constitution of the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are in the language of the Constitution itself, reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

Resolved, That the right to regulate the elective franchise is not conferred on the General Government by the Constitution, but is reserved to the States, and the States alone can declare who shall not exercise and enjoy that right.

Resolved, That the joint resolutions in relation to the reconstruction of the States, which resolutions were recently passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, are revolutionary and treasonable in their character, and that the passage of a law by Congress of the United States, indicated in said resolutions, would be utterly destructive of State rights and State sovereignty, and of our republican form of government, and would convert the American Union into a consolidated empire.

Resolved, That we deprecate as fully and completely said resolutions as does His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth in his message to the Senate and House of Representatives in relation thereto.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed and instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of the various States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that our Senators be directed and instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to present said copies to both Houses of Congress.

Mr. ALLEN reported the following protest, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have been informed, in a proclamation which issued from the Headquarters of Gen. Palmer, commanding in the Department of this Commonwealth, that the requisite number of States having voted in favor of it, the amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been adopted, and that slavery no longer exists in Kentucky. Against this announcement and against this mutilation of the Constitution, we, the members of the General Assembly of Ken-

The House Committees.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says, there is not more than the usual amount of swearing from disappointed aspirants about the composition of the House committees. Thad. Stevens, whose parsimonious financial views were thought to be dangerous, is put off the Ways and Means Committee, but he is at the head of the Appropriation Committee, which his friends claim still carries the lead of the House with it.

Kasson and Blow, from the Ways and Means, go with him. Garfield is transferred from the Military Affairs Committee to a higher place on the Ways and Means, at Secretary McCulloch's request, and, in accordance with his own desires, John A. Bingham, whose friends had expected him to have a place on his old committee, the Judiciary, is left off altogether, but at Secretary Stanton's request, he is put on the Committee on Military Affairs, on account of his familiarity with the policy of the Department concerning arbitrary arrests, the trial of the conspirators, and that class of subjects.

We protest against it, because it is destructive of our original plan of government in the distribution of powers to the States and the nation. It is an unconstitutional interference with vested rights and the private affairs of the people of the State. It is a consolidation of all power in the Federal Government, at the expense of the States.

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Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JACOB GILTNER, stands indicted in the Clay Circuit Court, for the murder of William Clark, and that said Jacob Giltner has fled from justice, and is now going at large,

Therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Jacob Giltner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Clay County within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have L.S. hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of December, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Dec. 5. 3u.

THE PLACE TO BUY
FINE CLOTHING
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
CHEAP!

IS AT

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,
No. 30 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We manufacture all of our own Goods, and get them in style equalled by few and surpassed by none.

CALL AND SEE US WHEN IN THE CITY.

Dec. 1, -2u

W. H. AVERILL,
DRUGGIST, FRANKFORT, KY.,

SELLS Pure and Genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS,

Coal Oil and Lamps,
A large and beautiful assortment of Perfumery, Soaps, Toilette, & Fancy Articles.

Together with an assortment of Musical Instruments,

—AND—

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.
Orders for SHEET MUSIC promptly attended to.

Dec. 1-3m.

L. WEITZEL.

v. REAERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have removed their establishment three doors below their old stand, next door to L. Weitzel's Confectionery Store.

They will be happy to see their customers at their new stand, where they will continue to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it.

Dec. 5. 3u.

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The best Family Paper published in the United States—New London Advertiser.

The Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title "A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION."—N. Y. Evening Post.

This Paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—N. Y. Evangelist.

"A necessity in every household."—Boston Transcript.

"It is at once a leading political and historical analist of the nation."—Phil. Press.

"The best of its class in America."—Boston Traveler.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1866.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show-hill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....\$4 00
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Nov. 24.

CARD TO INVALIDS.

A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicinio, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
NEW YORK CITY.

Oct. 27, 1865. 1y.

NEW CASH STORE!
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS!

HULL & DAY,
Dealers in all kinds of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

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The celebrated Baltimore STEAK

OYSTERS!
Fresh and fine—received daily

SODA,
BUTTER,
CRACKERS,
WHITE FISH,
STONE WARE,
POWDER & SHOT,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
COAL OIL AND LAMPS,
WOODEN & STONE WARE,
CRANBERRIES, &c., &c., &c.

WE would say to the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding country that we have just opened n

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,

with an entire new stock, in Swigert's Block, opposite the Post Office. All are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.—TERMS CASH.

We will pay the highest price in Cash for Butter, Lard, Bacon, Ham, Eggs, and Grass-seed. Aug. 25, 1865

HULL & DAY.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

Dec. 5. 3u.

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FINE CLOTHING
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
CHEAP!

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JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,
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A large and beautiful assortment of Perfumery, Soaps, Toilette, & Fancy Articles.

Together with an assortment of Musical Instruments,

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MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.
Orders for SHEET MUSIC promptly attended to.

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